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Never Loses Its Keen Wit and
Delightful Humor

Richmond Times-Dispatch

Frank Carpenter
Look for His Alaska Letter in
the Sunday Times-Dispatch

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CARRANZA SENDS NEW NOTE TO U. S. BY SPECIAL AGENT

No Authoritative Forecast
of Proposals Reaches
Officials.

MAY OPEN WAY FOR MORE
THOROUGH CO-OPERATION

Some Apprehension, However,
That Tenor Might Not Be
Entirely Satisfactory.

REPORT COMES FROM RODGERS

Indicates Growing Friendliness on
Part of Mexicans Toward
This Government.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—No authoritative forecast of the proposals to be made by General Carranza in his new note had reached officials here to-night, and while some apprehension was apparent that its tenor might not be entirely satisfactory, the general feeling was that it would open the way to a definite agreement for continued co-operation of American and de facto forces in the pursuit of the bandits in Northern Mexico.

Recent reports from Special Agent Rodgers, at Mexico City, have indicated a growing friendliness toward the United States, and have said that General Obregon's report on his conferences at the border with General Scott had convinced officials of the de facto government that the United States had no ulterior motive in operations on Mexican soil.

Rumors that General Carranza might in some form renew his request for withdrawal of the expedition were given credence, however, by some officials. Unofficial advice have reflected a grave domestic situation in Mexico, due to labor and other economic difficulties, and to the menace of renewed revolutionary activities. It has been suggested that the de facto government might fear the consequences at home of a recession of the demand for withdrawal.

FEAR OF HOSTILITIES NOT REGARDED SERIOUSLY

There are no indications that a renewed demand for withdrawal would meet with immediate acquiescence or lead to serious consequences unless it were backed by reports of hostilities against the American forces. This latter possibility, while it has been taken into consideration, is not regarded seriously.

State Department dispatches to-day from Special Agent Rodgers indicated that they were not probably already in its way. He reported that communication was coming by special messenger, and should be in Washington by Monday. He gave no indication as to its contents.

Further reports of disturbed economic conditions in Mexico reached the State Department to-day. Crops were said to be in poor condition in many sections, and spring planting was below normal. The de facto government, it was reported, had crushed the railroad strike in most districts by subjecting railroad workers to military rule, and making them liable to court-martial for refusal to work.

A dispatch from Saltillo, said the Carranza governor had reported the killing on May 5 at Zaragoza of the bandit chief, Tobias Elizondo.

EVIDENCES OF PROSPERITY IN SOLID VILLA DISTRICTS

FIELD HEADQUARTERS, May 17 (via motor truck to Columbus, N. M., May 24).—A marked difference between Villa strongholds and other towns in Southern Chihuahua was reported to-day by officers who have made the campaigns close on the bandit trail.

In the solid Villa districts there were evidences of prosperity. The people there declared that Villa protected them, taking what he needed from them with considerable sense of discrimination. The towns of mixed population, peopled by both Villa and Carranza partisans, were all on the verge of misery. The Villa adherents in such places reported that the bandit chief was in the habit of protecting them, but of plundering the Carranza sympathizers.

They complained that Carranza commands plundered both Villa and Carranza communities without discrimination; always taking care, however, to announce that they were seizing property "in the name of the government." Carranza sympathizers themselves complained that petty officers exercised altogether too wide a latitude in securing supplies on the promises of the government to repay.

At the small town of Cienegas, near Satevo, an Associated Press correspondent saw one of these forays by a small Carranza command. The town was well stripped. Afterward an old Mexican complained to some American troops who were passing, asking them for protection and exclaiming: "Villa takes what I have to eat. But these people have taken all I have to eat and my donkey besides, and even took my riata (Mexican hair rope lasso). They left me no tools."

Outside of this territory of at best doubtful allegiance to the Carranza government there have not been complaints of harsh treatment by Carranza soldiers.

Lamar to Begin Sentence

NEW YORK, May 24.—David Lamar to-day surrendered to the Federal authorities, and was taken to the Tombs to await removal to the Atlanta penitentiary to serve his two years' sentence for impersonating a Congressman.

WEEK-END RATES.

Via Norfolk and Western Railway.
\$3.00 round trip Norfolk; \$2.25 Virginia Beach; on sale Friday afternoon and for all trains Saturday, good for return passage until Monday following.

Ban on Mail Order Shipping of Liquor

Persons Driven Out of Business
November 1st May Not Be Able
to Locate in Washington.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24.—Persons driven from the liquor business in Virginia by the law that puts that State in the dry column after November 1, it is stated, probably will find it impossible to enter the liquor business in this city. Two persons from that State have learned from the District of Columbia Excise Board that they cannot engage in the business here and conduct a so-called "mail-order business" for the purpose of supplying their former patrons in Virginia and other dry States.

One applicant, it is stated, has done a thriving mail-order business in Richmond for a number of years, his patrons being chiefly residents of the several dry States in the South. Realizing he would have to close his place in Virginia before November 1, it is stated, he concluded that Washington would be the nearest point from which he could make shipments.

The Virginia quickly learned the sentiment of the Excise Board. He was told that no encouragement would be given to any move that was calculated to make Washington a distributing point for dealers who want to make a specialty of filling orders in the dry States.

PROTEST ON MAIL SEIZURE

Identical Notes Handed to British and
French Ambassadors by Acting
Secretary Polk.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Identical notes renewing the protest of the United States against British treatment of neutral mails on the high seas were handed to the British and French ambassadors to-day by Acting Secretary Polk, of the State Department. The documents were signed by Secretary Lansing at his home, where he has been ill for several days.

The United States reiterates in more vigorous terms its objection to the seizure and detention of legitimate mail matters bound to and from the United States, and insists particularly that Great Britain stop the practice of seizing vessels on the high seas and taking them into port to subject mail aboard to local regulations.

The note was given to the representatives of both France and Great Britain because France formally concurred in the British memorandum replying to the first American protest. It probably will be made public on Sunday in London, Paris and Washington by agreement.

NAVAL AVIATOR KILLED

Lieut. James V. Rockwell Loses Life
When Machine Dives Headfirst Into
Gulf as His Children Look On.

PENSACOLA, FLA., May 24.—Lieutenant James Vincent Rockwell, a civil engineer in the United States Navy, who was in training as an aviator here, was instantly killed late to-day when a navy aeroplane he was piloting dived headfirst fifteen feet into the Gulf. The machine was found badly damaged and navy officers said they believed some trouble of the wing or steering gear caused the accident by giving way. The accident was directly in front of the aviation station, and occurred just as Lieutenant Rockwell was ending a trial flight. A number of persons, including his three little children, saw the aviator fall.

Lieutenant Rockwell, who was thirty-nine years old, was born in Indiana. His wife and children had been residing here with him. He expected to get a pilot's license shortly.

BAILEY IN TEXAS POLITICS

Former Senator Successful in What
Friends as Opening Flight
of Re-Entry Into Arena.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, May 24.—Former Senator Joseph W. Bailey was successful to-day in what his friends regard as the opening flight of his re-entry into active politics, when, after a spirit contest, the Democratic State Convention here adopted a platform advocated by him, declaring against federal prohibition and woman suffrage. The platform endorsed the national and State administrations and instructed the Texas delegation to vote for the renomination of President Wilson and Vice-President Marshall.

The convention, which adjourned to-night, also elected Judge William J. Polindexter, of Cleburne, as national committeeman, and named eight delegates-at-large to the convention, each of whom will have half a vote.

WILL MEET IN DURHAM

Association of Colleges and Secondary
Schools of South to Con-
vene Here.

DURHAM, N. C., May 24.—Durham has been selected as the meeting place of the twenty-second annual session of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools in the Southern States, according to announcement from Trinity College here to-day. November 15 to 17 are the dates.

The association is made up of thirty-seven colleges and forty-five secondary schools.

MACNEILL FOUND GUILTY

President of Sinn Fein Society to Be
Sentenced for Complicity in
Irish Rebellion.

DUBLIN, May 24 (via London).—John MacNeill, president of the Sinn Fein Society, has been found guilty by a court-martial of complicity in the Irish rebellion. His sentence will be promulgated within a day or two.

TIME IS NOT RIPE TO TALK OF PEACE

Sir Edward Grey Plainly Reiterates
That Position of Allies
Is in No Way Changed.

AGREE TO ACT TOGETHER

Discusses Propriety of Employ-
ing "American Press as
a Platform."

LONDON, May 24.—Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, in a speech in the House of Commons to-day, set aside all ideas that peace negotiations were probable at the present stage, and plainly reiterated that the position of the entente allies was in no way changed.

Sir Edward's impromptu address was on the question of peace and the propriety of employing the "American press as a platform" subjects raised by Arthur Ponsonby, Liberal member for Stirling, Scotland, in a strong address attacking the government for allowing diplomatic etiquette to stand in the way of possible peace pourparlers.

Sir Edward declared that it was impossible to consider terms of peace without a previous agreement between the allies. Further, he expressed the decided opinion that the hostilities had not yet reached a stage where it was possible to talk of peace, especially as the German public was continually being "fed with lies" by their ministers.

Ponsonby's reference to the use of the American press as a platform was the outgrowth of a recent interview with Sir Edward Grey. Sir Edward, in replying to this attack, while admitting that important disclosures of policy ought first to be made to Parliament, argued that a crisis might arise during the war when considerations of etiquette should not be allowed to stand in the way. He contended that, since German statesmen constantly were giving interviews and statements to the American press, it would be mere pedantry which would hinder British statesmen from countering these statements in the interests of their own country.

PONSONBY ARGUES AGAINST OBLIGATIONS TO ALLIES

Mr. Ponsonby argued in favor of countering peace possibilities and against prolonging the war, merely for the sake of obligations to Great Britain's allies. The speaker said that if the war had to be continued until Constantine fell, or until the unknown obligations to allies were fulfilled, the country ought to be told what those obligations are, and if there was no essential difference between Germany and Great Britain and no such obligations, the government ought to take the earliest opportunity to press for a termination of the war.

Sir Edward Grey, in replying, said if he thought the German government or German opinion had reached the point where the allied governments could bring a peace compatible with their desires nearer by making speeches about peace, he would make dozens of them. But the Foreign Minister added, that time has not yet arrived, and the allies were bound by common obligations not to put forward any terms of peace except by mutual agreement.

The Foreign Secretary characterized Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg's recent statement that Great Britain was prepared to go to war over Germany as a "first-class lie." The real reason for the prolongation of the war was that the German government was continually telling their people that they were winning the war, and that the allies were beaten.

Sir Edward here made the declaration that the time for peace had not yet arrived, and that the entente allies were under obligations not to act separately on peace terms. He added if any of the allies had a right to speak with regard to peace at the present moment, it was France, on whom the furious attack of Germany has been concentrated.

FRANCE HAS FIRST RIGHT TO SPEAK ABOUT PEACE

Sir Edward further said: "Through the long battle of Verdun, France is saving, not only herself, but her allies as well. If any one has a right to speak about peace, it is France, and President Poincare has spoken. I believe it is the duty of diplomacy to maintain the solidarity of the allies and to give the utmost support to the national and military measures which are being taken by the allies in common to bring the war to a stage it has not yet reached, in which the prospect of maintaining an enduring peace will be with the allies."

"Mr. Ponsonby has hardly seemed to realize that we were at war."

"I care not how often I say it: this war could have been avoided by accepting a conference. Why was the conference not accepted? Because there was no good will."

Sir Edward then added: "I only wish the German and Austrian governments had published the reports of their ambassadors as to the part Great Britain played at the Balkan conference."

FIGHT ON CAPITOL LAWN

Adjutant-General of Louisiana and Aspi-
rant for Position Settle Per-
sonal Quarrel.

BATON ROUGE, LA., May 24.—Oswald McNeese, adjutant-general of Louisiana, and A. D. Stewart, a New Orleans hotel man and aspirant to the adjutant-general's office, settled a personal quarrel with their fists to-day on the Capitol lawn before an audience made up largely of State legislators. By agreement, a Capitol employee acted as referee. Each of the principals got a black eye and cuts and bruises about the face. Later both were summoned to appear in the Police Court to-morrow.

SEEVERS TO MAKE JACKSON STATUE

Sculptor Who Created Gettys-
burg Monument Awarded
New Commission.

MAY ORDER MINOR CHANGES

Committee Will Confer With
Artist To-Day on Final
Form of Memorial.

After having examined thirty-one models, and four times submitted the design to competition, the Stone-wall Jackson Monument Association yesterday afternoon accepted the design for an equestrian statue to the great Confederate chieftain, offered by F. William Sievers, a sculptor who has achieved national renown by designing the equestrian statue of General Robert E. Lee to be erected on the battle field of Gettysburg. Mr. Sievers was informed of the success of his endeavor by The Times-Dispatch, the news being later confirmed by a member of the association.

For more than a year sculptors from Texas to New York have been working on designs for the greatest statue to Stonewall Jackson in the South, but always the committee discovered defects in characteristic of man and horse. There probably will be changes in the model submitted by Mr. Sievers, for members of the committee, rather than Mr. Sievers's disappointment, stated that they would prefer to have the horse show more spirit. Mr. Sievers has both rider and horse in an attitude of repose, departing from the idea, prevailing largely in Europe and to a great extent in this country, that the horse should always show action.

Mr. Sievers has drawn his model upon plain and simple lines. It shows General Jackson astride his mount, hat in left hand, in the act of reviewing his troops. He is in complete repose, and his horse is standing on all fours. It is a position, the sculptor says, which will not weary the eye, and which always will give to the beholder a sense of relief.

HEIGHT OF MONUMENT IS THIRTY-NINE FEET

Mr. Sievers stated that he had prepared a horse of perfect proportions, somewhat after the type of "Planet," a famous racing horse of the days shortly after the Confederacy. But the animal in bronze will be higher stationed and have a shorter neck, showing characteristics of the thoroughbred rather than a marked resemblance to the Arab steed. While the great commander is shown at ease, there is a certain alertness about the head of the horse as if the smell of battle were in his nostrils and he were listening for the bugle's call.

The pedestal probably will be constructed of Virginia granite, though Mr. Sievers was inclined to incline to Mount Airy stone because of the largeness of its blocks and smoothness of its grain. However, smaller pieces can be so placed together as not to show joints. The height of the monument, from bottom base to rider's head, will be thirty-nine feet. The statue will be sixty feet from the horse's foot to the rider's head. The bottom base will be twenty by thirty-two feet.

The pedestal is plain and severe, without decoration, except for the bronze torches upon the fourth base, symbolic of immortality. Mr. Sievers expressed his willingness to make whatever changes the committee desired. The changes probably will be to make the pedestal of large design, with perhaps a little more decoration, and to give the horse some display of action. Mr. Sievers prefers, however, that the horse remain on all fours, departing from the French and Italian idea, which generally shows the horse in action or in the death scene.

WILL TAKE TWO YEARS TO COMPLETE STATUE

Mr. Sievers said that he would ask for twenty months or two years in which to complete the statue. All the work, save the bronze casting, will be done in his studio at Forest Hill, and so will be under constant supervision of the members of the committee.

When the committee on design met on Wednesday afternoon a week ago, the competition had narrowed down to a contest between Mr. Sievers and E. C. Potter, of Greenwich, Conn. It was because of the likeness of the Sievers design to General Jackson and because of the proportions of the horse that he was given the award. The fact that Mr. Sievers had designed the equestrian statue to General Lee, which is to be placed on the battle field of Gettysburg, also played a large part in the selection. This statue is now being cast in bronze in the Tiffany studios at Corona, L. I. It is regarded by sculptors and critics as a great work of art.

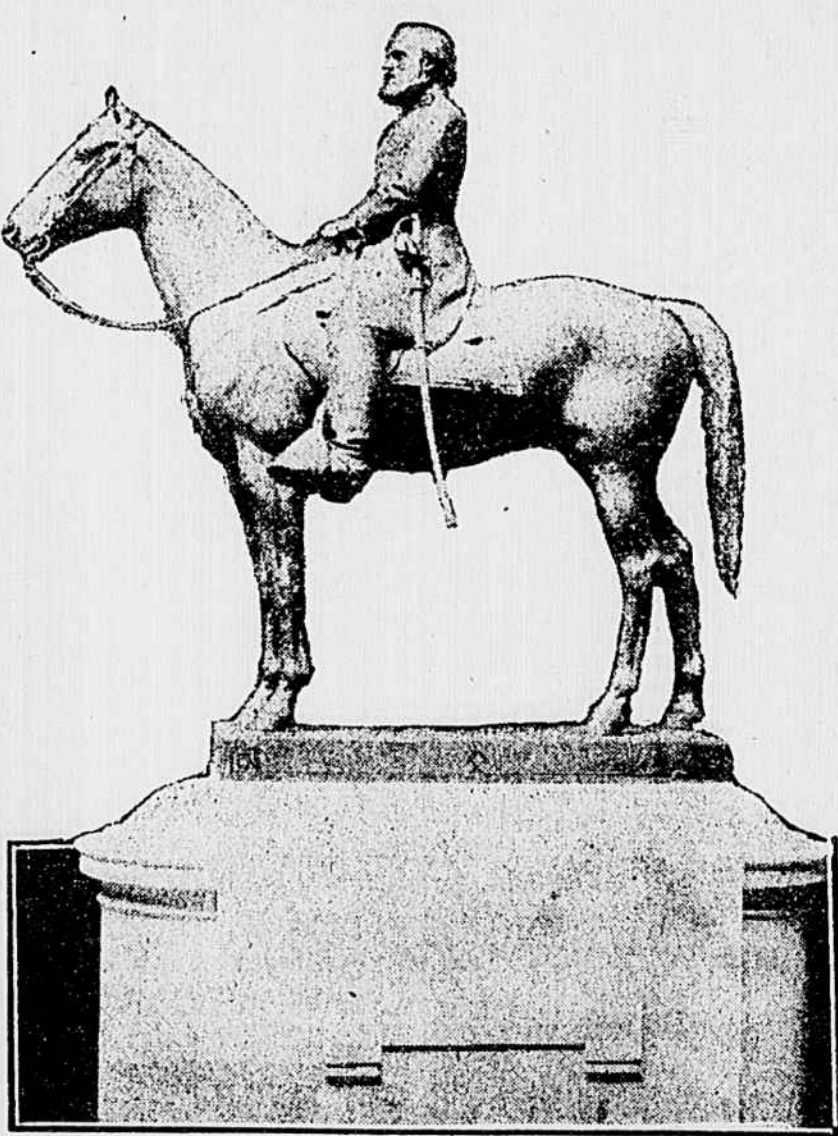
Mr. Sievers will hold a conference with Judge George L. Christian, chairman of the committee, and Edwin P. Cox to-day to draw up a contract and to settle details as to changes the committee may desire.

The statue will be erected at the intersection of Monument Avenue and the Boulevard. It will be in line with that historic row of silent figures which the South has erected to the greatest leaders of the Confederacy. It will fill a vacancy that has been reserved for the man who was second only to Lee. A year ago, during the Confederate Reunion in Richmond, the corner-stone for the monument was laid and consecrated, former Attorney-General William A. Anderson delivering the address of dedication. Toward the monument fund the city of Richmond contributed \$10,000; the State gave \$15,000, and the remainder of the money was contributed from every other State in the South.

The monument will be a heritage, not only to the people of Virginia, but as well to the people of every State from which a soldier went to fight in the Confederate cause. It will be a greater memorial, perhaps, than that statue

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Model of New Jackson Monument



Accepted Design for Equestrian Statue to Stand at Monument Avenue and the Boulevard.

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE VOTE IS FOR BRANDEIS

By Strict Party Line-Up, Nomination
Will Be Reported Favor-
ably to Senate.

MADE BY WILSON JANUARY 28

Weeks Spent by Subcommittee Tak-
ing Testimony Regarding Charges
Against Appointee Formulated by
Citizens of Boston.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The Senate Judiciary Committee voted, 10 to 8, to-day to report favorably to the Senate the nomination of Louis D. Brandeis to be associate justice of the Supreme Court. It was a strict party vote, all the Democrats voting for confirmation and all the Republicans against it.

Supporters of the nominee plan to ask for action on the nomination by the Senate to-morrow at an executive session, while the opposing Senators are planning to force, if possible, open sessions for the consideration of the nomination. Prolonged debate may result, but Mr. Brandeis's friends claim he will be confirmed before the recess for the national conventions, which begins on June 3.

After weeks spent in taking testimony through a subcommittee and in discussing the subcommittee's report, action came without debate to-day in a seven-minute session. There was nothing said beyond calling the roll, though as to the outcome existed until the name of Senator Shields was reached. His vote in favor of Mr. Brandeis was the deciding factor. He arrived here from Knoxville this morning, just in time for the committee meeting. Before entering the committee room he conferred with Senator Hoke Smith. Afterwards he said he refused to indicate how he would vote. Had he voted against a favorable report, as had been predicted, the committee would have reported the nomination to the Senate without recommendation.

The nomination was sent to the Senate by President Wilson on January 28. Weeks were spent by a subcommittee taking testimony regarding charges against Mr. Brandeis, formulated by a committee of citizens of Boston. The subcommittee recommended confirmation by a strict party vote of 3 to 2.

For weeks the Judiciary Committee has debated the testimony taken by the subcommittee. Doubt existed for a long time as to the vote of Senators Reed, O'Gorman, Smith, of Georgia, and Shields. To win a favorable vote, it was necessary for all to vote for Mr. Brandeis. It became known last week that Senators Reed, O'Gorman and Smith would vote for confirmation, but doubt continued about Senator Shields.

The nomination will now be taken to the Senate, and Mr. Brandeis's friends predict that confirmation will follow shortly.

Senators voting for confirmation were Culberson, Overman, Chilton, O'Gorman, Fletcher, Reed, Ashurst, Shields, Walsh and Smith, of Georgia. Those against confirmation were Clark, of Wyoming; Nelson, Dillingham, Sutherland, Brandegee, Borah, Cummins and Works.

The charge against Mr. Brandeis was unethical conduct.

Friends of the nominee plan to oppose open sessions on the ground that this is a movement for delay in confirmation, and if open sessions are to be had they should be provided for all nominations.

C & O morning train for Norfolk and Old Point will on and after Sunday, May 28, leave Richmond 5 A. M. instead of 6 o'clock. New train "Cincinnati Special" will leave Richmond 7 P. M. on and after Sunday, May 28.

MRS. HORTON DESCRIBES WAITE'S MAN FROM EGYPT

Alleged Jekyll-Hyde Nature Is Ex-
pected to Form Basis of Attempts
to Prove Him Insane.

PRISONER'S WIFE ON STAND

Not a Line of Testimony Brought
Out by Prosecution Touching on
His Mental Condition When State
Rests Its Case.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Mrs. Margaret Weaver Horton, the young woman with whom Dr. Arthur Warren Waite, confessed poisoner of his wife's parents, studied languages and music and shared a "studio" in a fashionable New York hotel, described late to-day at Waite's trial for murder what she considered the dual character of the prisoner. This alleged Jekyll-Hyde nature of Waite, the evil side of which he has asserted manifested itself in the form of a "little man from Egypt," gave the first inkling of the theory upon which Waite's lawyers will proceed in their efforts to prove he was insane at the time he killed John E. Peck, and thereby save him from the electric chair.

Mrs. Horton, who cast sorrowing glances at Waite as he sat pale and outwardly ill at ease, not more than twenty feet from her, followed Mrs. Clara Louise Peck Waite, wife of the prisoner, on the stand. Mrs. Horton told her story slowly and directly, and gave the impression that she cared little for the ordeal to which she herself was subjected. It appeared that those who watched her closely that she was trying to convey to the prisoner something of the sympathy she felt for him.

Although called as a witness for the State, Mrs. Horton seemed to be much relieved when Walter R. Deul, counsel for Waite, began to almost-examine her. Waite, who had sat almost motionless throughout the long, direct examination by Assistant District Attorney George N. Brothman, dropped his hand from his chin and raised his eyes towards the witness. The wife of the prisoner, dressed in deep mourning, and sobbing quietly at intervals, sat directly behind the jury box.

NOT A LINE OF TESTIMONY ABOUT MENTAL CONDITION

Not a line of testimony had been brought out by the prosecution touching upon Waite's mental condition when the State rested after Mrs. Horton had finished her story. Several alienists were in the courtroom, however, waiting to be called in rebuttal. The defense, it is expected, will open to-morrow in a vigorous attempt to prove that Waite was insane when he committed his crime.

Mrs. Horton, with a trace of sadness in her voice, first told how she had met Waite last January, when she was singing in a New York theater. He was gentlemanly and kind to her, she said, and they struck up a fast friendship. Waite was interested in her voice, and later inquired the name of her vocal instructor.

"He said he would like to take vocal lessons himself," she added, "and I introduced him to my teacher."

Mrs. Horton then told how she and Waite had studied modern languages and music together, for which Waite "insisted" on paying, and finally of the "rental" of the "studio."

Mr. Brothman did not appear to be concerned about Mrs. Horton's explanation as to her relations with Waite, further than to establish the fact that they studied together and engaged the "studio" under the name of "Mr. and Mrs. Walters."

"Did you portray the characters of Romeo and Juliet?" asked Mr. Brothman.

"No."

"Did Waite ever say anything to you

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GERMANS RETAKE DOUAUMONT AFTER FURIOUS ATTACKS

Suffer Enormous Losses Un-
der Rain of Shot and
Shell.

IMMEDIATE APPROACH TO FORT HELD BY FRENCH

Teutons Driven From Trenches
on Outskirts of Village
of Cumieres.

AUSTRIANS CONTINUE DRIVE

Italians Driven Across Their Border
Southeast of Trent, Rome
Admits.

Under a rain of shot and shell, which inflicted enormous losses, the Germans have again taken Fort Douaumont, northeast of Verdun, from the French. As though to even the score somewhat, however, the French, in spirited counterattacks northwest of Verdun, recaptured from the Germans trenches on the southern outskirts of the village of Cumieres, which the Germans had occupied in the late fighting, and also stopped with their artillery several attempts of the German to debouch from the village. The fighting around Fort Douaumont was furious, the Germans launching attack after attack against the fort, employing, among others, two fresh divisions of Bavarians. Several times the attacks were put down with heavy losses, but finally the Germans succeeded in recouping the point of vantage which they had held virtually since the commencement of the Verdun offensive until the French drove them out several days ago. The French still retain the immediate approach to the fort.

On the Austro-Italian front the Austrians from the Lake Garda region to the Val Sugana district are keeping up their violent offensive against the Italians. Driven across their border southeast of Trent, the Italians are endeavoring to hold a fortified line from Asiago to Arsiero and the heights east of the Val d'Assa. Rome admits that in effecting their retreat across the border, the Italians destroyed artillery, which it was impossible to withdraw.

FRENCH RECOVERY RUINS OF DOUAUMONT

PARIS, May 24.—The Germans have recaptured Fort Douaumont, while the French hold the immediate approach to the position. This announcement is made in the several communications issued by the French War Office to-night, which says that two new divisions of Bavarians effected the recapture, after a series of furious attacks. The statement reads:

"On the left bank of the Meuse the infantry action continued east of Le Mort Homme, on which the enemy had particularly set himself. Furious attacks with two Bavarian divisions newly arrived on the front, succeeded each other all day. After several fruitless attempts and enormous losses, the enemy succeeded in recouping the ruins of the fort. Our troops held the immediate approach."

"About the same time an attempt to flank our position in the Callette wood completely failed under our fire."

VILLAGE OF CUMIERES CAPTURED BY GERMANS

BERLIN, May 24 (via London).—The storming and capture by Thuringian troops of the village of Cumieres, east of Verdun, was announced by the War Office to-day. So far more than 100 prisoners, including eight officers, have been taken by the Germans in this operation.

The text of the official communication says:

"Western theater: Southwest of Givenchy strong English forces repeatedly attacked our new positions. Only scattered troops were able to penetrate them. These troops fell in hand-to-hand combats. In other respects all their attacks were repulsed with very severe English losses. Small detachments met with a similar fate near Houch and Blaireville."

"Southeast of Hovournt, northwest of Moulin-Sous-Touvent, and in the region north of Pruhay, weak French attacks failed."

"To the left of the Meuse we completely repulsed by our infantry and machine-gun fire an enemy attack on the southwestern slope of Le Mort Homme."

"To the east of the Meuse the enemy repulsed his furious attacks in the Douaumont region, and suffered most severe losses by our fire."

"The ground temporarily lost by us was almost entirely recaptured by our brave regiments, and they made more than 550 prisoners. The fighting still continues, supported by very heavy artillery fire from both sides."

"Eastern theater: In the vicinity of Pulkarn, southeast of Riga, we drove the Russians out of a trench situated between the Russian lines and our own. Sixty-eight prisoners fell into our hands. There was nothing of importance on the remainder of the front."

"Balkan theater: The situation is unchanged."

REFERS TO PEACE RUMORS IN ORDER OF DAY

LONDON, May 24.—An order of the day, said to have been issued recently by Field Marshal von Hindenburg to his men on the Russian front, is quoted

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